

SUSA GHANNA RIVER BASIN

SALT LICK CREEK, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

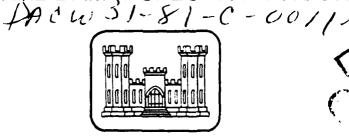
FULLER'S LAKE DAM

NDI No. PA 00073 PennDER No. 58-121

Dam Owner: Frederick Hoal

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM



prepared for

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers

Baltimore, Maryland 21203

prepared by

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

Consulting Engineers 4301 Dutch Ridge Road Beaver, Pennsylvania 15009

February 1981

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PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams," for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I Investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I Inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established guidelines, the spillway design flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The spillway design flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

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PHASE I REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

Fuller's Lake Dam, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania NDI No. PA 00073, PennDER No. 58-121 Salt Lick Creek Inspected 27 October 1980

ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS

Fuller's Lake Dam is owned by Mr. Frederick Hoal and is classified as a "Significant" hazard - "Small" size dam. The dam was found to be in poor overall condition at the time of inspection.

Hydraulic/hydrologic evaluations, performed in accordance with procedures established by the Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers, for Phase I Inspection Reports, revealed that the spillway will not pass the 100-year flood without overtopping the dam. A spillway design flood (SDF) in the range of the 100-year flood to the 1/2 Probable Maximum Flood (1/2 PMF) is required for Fuller's Lake Dam. Because the dam is on the low end of the "Small" size category in terms of storage capacity, the 100-year flood was chosen as the SDF. During the inspection, a beaver dam was blocking the entrance to the spillway. The hydraulic/ hydrologic evaluations performed analyzed the spillway with the beaver dam in place and removed. When the beaver dam is in place, the dam is overtopped by the 100-year flood by a maximum depth of 1.31 feet for a total duration of 3.33 hours. Analysis of the spillway without the beaver dam revealed that the dam would be overtopped by a maximum depth of 0.56 feet for a total duration of 1.67 hours by the 100-year flood. The spillway is therefore considered "Inadequate." It is recommended that the owner immediately initiate an engineering study to further evaluate the spillway capacity and develop recommendations for remedial measures to reduce the overtopping potential of the dam.

Several items of remedial work should be immediately performed by the owner. Items 2 and 3 below should be completed by a qualified professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of earth dams. These include:

- 1) Remove the beaver dam from the spillway.
- 2) Immediately initiate an engineering study to further evaluate the spillway capacity and develop recommendations for remedial measures to reduce the overtopping potential of the dam.

FULLER'S LAKE DAM

- 3) Monitor at regular intervals and during periods of high reservoir levels the seep on the right side of the downstream face. It should be examined for turbidity and/or increases in flow. If turbidity or an increase in flow is observed, then corrective measures should be implemented.
- 4) Cut the vegetation in the discharge channel of the spillway.
- 5) Provide means to draw down reservoir during an emergency.

In addition, the following operational measures are recommended to be undertaken by the owner:

- Develop a detailed emergency operation and warning system.
- 2) During periods of unusually heavy rain, provide around-the-clock surveillance of the dam.
- 3) When warning of a storm of major proportions is given by the National Weather Service, activate the emergency operation and warning system.

It is further recommended that formal inspection, maintenance and operation procedures and records be developed and implemented. An emergency drawdown plan should be developed in case emergency drawdown of the reservoir should become necessary. These should be included in a formal operations and maintenance manual for the dam.

Submitted by:

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

John A. Dziubek, P.E.

Engineering Manager-Geotechnical

Date: 19 February 1981

Approved by:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BALTIMORE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

JAMES W. PECK

CDL, Corps of Engineers

District Engineer 13 MARS!

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FULLER'S LAKE DAM

Overall View of Dam from Right Abutment

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM FULLER'S LAKE DAM NDI. No. PA 00073, PennDER No. 58-121

SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 GENERAL

- a. Authority The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of inspection of dams throughout the United States.
- b. Purpose of Inspection The purpose of the inspection is to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances - Fuller's Lake Dam is an earthfill embankment constructed atop an existing masonry earthfill dam. The embankment has a length of 143 feet and a height of 9 feet. The embankment has a crest width of 18 feet and side slopes of 0.5H:1V (Horizontal to Vertical) upstream and 4H:1V downstream.

The spillway is an earth-lined trapezoidal channel located on the left abutment. There are no outlet works for the dam.

- b. Location Fuller's Lake Dam is located on Salt Lick Creek, in Jackson Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. It is approximately 4.75 miles due east of the town of New Milford. The dam can be found on the Great Bend, Pennsylvania, USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle. The coordinates of the dam are N 41° 53.3' and W 75° 37.8'.
- c. Size Classification The height of the dam is 9 feet. The reservoir volume at the top of the dam is 114 acre-feet. Therefore, this dam is in the "Small" size category.
- d. Hazard Classification Page's Lake is 5000 feet downstream and Purdy Dam is located an additional 1400 feet downstream of Fuller's Lake. Both dams are in the "Significant" hazard category. There are no areas between Fuller's and Page's Lake Dams which are likely to be damaged if Fuller's Lake Dam were to fail. However, the damage centers

downstream from both Page's Lake and Purdy Dam would be affected if Fuller's Lake Dam were to fail. Therefore, Fuller's Lake Dam is considered to be in the "Significant" hazard category.

- e. Ownership The dam and reservoir are owned by Mr. Frederick D. Hoal, RD #1 Box 31, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania 18847.
- f. Purpose of Dam The reservoir was originally created to provide water power, but it is now used for recreation and fire protection purposes.
- g. Design and Construction History According to available records, the dam was originally built sometime around 1870 for lumbering operations. The engineer or contractor is unknown. A permit was issued to Frederick D. Hoal for reconstruction of the dam in October of 1953. Construction work began in August of 1955; however, weather problems and contract disputes halted work later that year. Mr. Hoal has not to date completed the construction of the dam or spillway in accordance to the plans shown in the PennDER File 58-121.
- h. Normal Operational Procedures The lake is typically maintained at the spillway crest, Elevation, 1537.0 ft. M.S.L.

1.3 PERTINENT DATA

a.	Drainage Area (square miles) -	0.95
b.	Discharge at Dam Site (c.f.s.)	
	Maximum Flood -	225
	Spillway Capacity - (at Pool El. 1539.6 ft. M.S.L.) -	370

c. Elevation (feet above Mean Sea Level [ft. M.S.L.])* -

Design Top of Dam -	Unknown
Minimum Top of Dam -	1539.6
Maximum Design Pool -	Unknown
Spillway Crest -	1537.0
Streambed at Toe of Dam -	1530.9
Maximum Tailwater of Record -	Unknown

^{*}All elevations are referenced to the spillway crest, Elevation 1537.0 ft. M.S.L., estimated from the USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle, Great Bend, Pennsylvania.

d.	Reservoir (feet)		
	Length of Normal Pool (El. 1537.0 ft. M.S.L.) - Length of Maximum Pool (El. 1539.6 ft. M.S.L.) -		1450 1475
е.	Storage (acre-feet)		
	Top of Dam (El. 1539.6 ft. M.S.L.) - Normal Pool (El. 1537.0 ft. M.S.L.)		114 61
f.	Reservoir Surface (acres) -		
	Top of Dam (El. 1539.6 ft. M.S.L.) - Normal Pool (El. 1537.0 ft. M.S.L.)		24.5 16.5
g.	Dam -		
	Type - Earthfill embankment Total Length (feet) - Height (feet) - Design - Field - Top Width (feet) - Side Slopes - Upstream -	Design	
	Downstream -	Design	
	Zoning - Impervious Core - Cut-off - Drains -	Field	4H:1V None None None None
h.	Diversion and Regulating Tunnel -		None
i.	Spillway -		
	Type - Irregular earth-lined, trapez Location - Left abutment Bottom Width (feet) - Top Width (feet) - Depth of Channel (feet) - Crest Elevation (ft. M.S.L.) - Gates - Downstream Channel - Earth-lined with		12.0 67.0 2.6 1537.0 None
j.	Outlet Works -		None

¹Slope above reservoir level as measured in the field.

SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 DESIGN

The information reviewed consisted of File No. 58-121 of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PennDER) and included the following information:

- 1) Dam Permit Application Report filed 8 July 1951 with the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Water and Power Resources Board, by Frederick Hoal.
- Specifications and Ingineering plans for reconstruction of the dam. These were drawn by W. L. Lance, P.E., Consulting Engineer, Trucksville, Pennsylvania and dated 22 July 1953. Also included were revisions and additions to the plans by the same engineer, dated 11 September 1953. These plans were submitted to the Bureau of Dams, Department of Forests and Waters.
- 3) Various correspondence between the Department of Forests and Waters, the owner Frederick D. Hoal, and the Engineer, W. L. Lance, regarding clarifications and revisions of the dam reconstruction plans.
- 4) Copy of the permit (expiring 1 January 1956), issued 14 October 1953, by the Department of Forests and Waters, Water and Power Resources Board, to Frederick D. Hoal for reconstruction of the dam.
- 5) A letter, dated 27 December 1955, from Frederick D. Hoal, briefly explaining how adverse weather conditions and a contract dispute halted reconstruction of the dam shortly after work began in August of 1955. Mr. Hoal requested an extension on the expiration date of his permit.
- 6) Correspondence from the Water and Power Resources Board, acknowledging and granting the request to extend the permit's expiration date to 1 January 1957.
- 7) Correspondence in February and March of 1958 between the Water and Power Resource Board and Frederick Hoal, stating that the permit for reconstructing the dam is to be cancelled and reconstruction plans postponed.

8) The latest inspection report by PennDER performed on 24 August 1964. This report found the dam to be in good order with the exception of debris in the spillway approach, but post-inspection correspondence stated that this problem was corrected.

2.2 CONSTRUCTION

The original masonry earthfill dam was probab'y built in 1870. Both the contractor and engineer are unknown. Construction of the present dam was started in August of 1955 by Master's Construction Company, however, inclement weather and a contract dispute stopped all construction work. Since that time, no further construction work has been performed.

2.3 OPERATION

There are no formal records for operation of the dam and reservoir. The reservoir is typically maintained at the spillway crest and does not fluctuate much from the crest. The owner visits the dam at least once a week.

2.4 EVALUATION

- a. Availability The information used is readily available from PennDER's File No. 58-121.
- b. Adequacy The information available and the measurements and observations made during the visual inspection are adequate for a Phase I Inspection of this dam.
- c. Validity There is no reason at the present time to doubt the validity of the available engineering data.

SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

- a. General The dam and its appurtenant structures were found to be in poor overall condition at the time of inspection. No unusual weather conditions were experienced on the date of inspection, 27 October 1980. Noteworthy deficiencies observed during the visual inspection are described briefly in the following paragraphs. The complete visual inspection check list, field sketch, top of dam profile, and typical cross-section are presented in Appendix A.
- b. Dam Clear seepage was observed exiting the downstream slope at a rate of approximately 7.5 g.p.m. The vegetation and the erosion channel away from the seep indicated that the seepage has been occurring for a long period of time. The seep is located 8 feet vertically below the crest of the dam, at station 1+40 (see Field Sketch in Appendix A).
- c. Appurtenant Structures The spillway approach channel is blocked by a beaver dam approximately 1.5 feet high. The spillway discharge channel is clogged with a heavy growth of brush.
- d. Reservoir Area The reservoir slopes are moderate with a good cover of trees and brush. The average depth of the reservoir is approximately 4 feet. There are no indications that sedimentation has been a significant problem in the reservoir.
- e. Downstream Channel The downstream channel is moderately sloped and passes beneath 2 dirt township roads, 1000 and 2600 feet downstream of the dam. Page's Lake Dam (NDI No. PA 00062, PennDER No. 58-5) and Purdy (Stump Pond) Dam (NDI No. PA 00063, PennDER No. 58-11) are located downstream. Phase I Inspection Reports for these dams are currently being prepared by Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.

SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 PROCEDURES

There are no formal procedures for lowering the reservoir or evacuating the downstream area in case of an impending dam failure. It is recommended that formal emergency procedures be adopted, prominently displayed, and furnished to all operating personnel.

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF THE DAM

There are no formal records of maintenance or formal procedures for evaluating the necessity of maintenance for the structure. It is recommended that formal inspection and maintenance procedures be developed.

4.3 MAINTENANCE OF OPERATING FACILITIES

There are no operating facilities installed at the dam. An emergency drawdown plan should be developed in case emergency drawdown of the reservoir should become necessary.

4.4 DESCRIPTION OF ANY WARNING SYSTEM

There are no warning procedures in the event of a dam failure. An emergency warning procedure should be developed.

4.5 EVALUATION OF OPERATIONAL ADEQUACY

A formal maintenance and operations manual should be prepared for the dam.

SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES

- a. <u>Design Data</u> No hydrologic or hydraulic design calculations are available for Fuller's Lake Dam.
- b. Experience Data The maximum depth of flow in the spillway was reported to have been 1.5 feet. This depth occurred during a storm in 1976 and corresponds to a flow of 225 c.f.s.
- c. Visual Observations A beaver dam, approximately 1.5 feet high, was located in the spillway. At the time of the inspection, this beaver dam had raised the water surface elevation approximately 1.0 feet above normal.
- d. Overtopping Potential Fuller's Lake Dam is a "Small" size "Significant" hazard dam requiring evaluation for a spillway design flood (SDF) in the range of the 100-year flood to the 1/2 Probable Maximum Flood (1/2 PMF). Because the dam is at the low end of the "Small" size category in terms of storage capacity, the 100-year flood was chosen as the SDF.

Using material from "The Hydrologic Study - Tropical Storm Agnes," prepared by the Special Studies Branch, Planning Division, North Atlantic Division, Corps of Engineers, in New York City, December 1975, the peak inflow to the impoundment for the 100-year flood was calculated to be 1050.0 c.f.s.

The hydrologic characteristics of the basin, specifically, the Snyder's unit hydrograph parameters, were obtained from a regionalized analysis conducted by the Baltimore District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Using zero as an initial and constant loss rate, an inflow of only 910 c.f.s. was obtained for the 100-year flood; therefore, the SCS dimensionless unit hydrograph approach was used to obtain the 100-year flood hydrograph. The hydraulic capacity of the dam, reservoir, and spillway was assessed by utilizing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Flood Hydrograph Package, HEC-1 DB.

Analysis of the dam and spillway with the beaver dam in place revealed that the dam would be overtopped by a maximum depth of 1.31 feet for a total

- duration of 3.33 hours. Analysis of the dam and spillway without the beaver dam revealed that the dam would be overtopped by a maximum depth of 0.56 feet for a total duration of 1.67 hours.
- e. Spillway Adequacy As outlined in the above analyses, the spillway will not pass the SDF without overtopping the dam; therefore, the spillway is considered "Inadequate."

SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

- a. Visual Observations A clear seep (estimated flow rate 7.5 g.p.m.) was found on the right downstream face of the embankment. The owner reported that an old flume was located in the dam near this location. This old wooden flume may have decayed, leaving a potential seepage zone through the dam. It is recommended that the seepage be monitored at regular intervals and the quantity and turbidity of the seepage recorded. If an increase in either of these two items is occurring, then corrective measures are necessary.
- b. Design and Construction Data No design or construction data were available for review. Limited information on the dam foundation and materials is available. Because of the modest height of the dam and history of satisfactory performance of the slopes, no additional assessments of the stability are necessary for this Phase I Inspection Report. However, if increased amounts of seepage or other signs of distress which would affect the structural stability of the embankment are observed during future inspections, then corrective measures may become necessary.
- c. Operating Records No operating records are available.
- d. Post-Construction Changes The improper back-filling of the old wooden flume may be contributing to the seepage which was observed during the visual inspection.
- e. Seismic Stability The dam is located in Seismic Zone l of the "Seismic Zone Map of the Contiguous United States," Figure l, page D-30, "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams." This is a zone of minor seismic activity. Therefore, further consideration of the seismic stability is not warranted.

7.1 DAM ASSESSMENT

- Safety Fuller's Lake Dam was found to be in poor overall condition at the time of inspection. Fuller's Lake Dam is a "Significant" hazard -"Small" size dam requiring a spillway capacity in the range of the 100-year flood to the 1/2 PMF. Because the dam is on the low end of the "Small" size category, the 100-year flood was chosen as the SDF. As presented in Section 5, the spillway was analyzed for two different cases. One, with the beaver dam in place, showed that the dam would be overtopped by the 100-year flood for a maximum depth of 1.31 feet and a total duration of 3.33 The second, with the beaver dam removed, showed that the dam would be overtopped by a maximum depth of 0.56 feet and total duration of 1.67 hours during the 100-year flood. Therefore, the spillway is considered "Inadequate."
- b. Adequacy of Information The information available and the observations made during the visual inspection are considered sufficient for this Phase I Inspection Report.
- c. <u>Urgency</u> The owner should immediately initiate the action discussed in paragraph 7.1.d.
- d. Necessity for Additional Data/Evaluation The hydraulic/hydrologic analysis performed in connection with this Phase I Inspection Report has indicated the need for additional spillway capacity. is recommended that the owner immediately initiate an engineering study to further evaluate the spillway capacity and develop recommendations for remedial measures to reduce the overtopping potential of the dam.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS/REMEDIAL MEASURES

The inspection revealed certain items of remedial work which should be immediately performed by the owner. Items 2 and 3 below should be completed by a qualified professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of earth dams. These include:

1) Remove the beaver dam from the spillway.

- 2) Immediately initiate an engineering study to further evaluate the spillway capacity and develop recommendations for remedial measures to reduce the overtopping potential of the dam.
- 3) Monitor at regular intervals and during periods of high reservoir levels the seep on the right side of the downstream face. It should be examined for turbidity and/or increase in flow. If turbidity or an increase in flow is observed, then corrective measures should be implemented.
- 4) Cut the vegetation in the discharge channel of the spillway.
- 5) Provide means to draw down reservoir during an emergency.

In addition, the following operational measures are recommended to be undertaken by the owner:

- Develop a detailed emergency operation and warning system.
- 2) During periods of unusually heavy rain, provide around-the-clock surveillance of the dam.
- 3) When warning of a storm of major proportions is given by the National Weather Service, activate the emergency operation and warning system.

It is further recommended that formal inspection, maintenance, and operation procedures and records be developed and implemented. An emergency drawdown plan should be developed in case emergency drawdown of the reservoir should become necessary. These should be included in a formal maintenance and operations manual for the dam.

APPENDIX A

VISUAL INSPECTION CHECK LIST, FIELD SKETCH, TOP OF DAM PROFILE, AND TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION

Check List Visual Inspection Phase 1

State PA Coordinates Lat. N 41°53,3'	Long. W 75°37.8'	Pr Sunny Temperature 45° F.	1536.89 Tailwater at Time of Inspection <u>ft.</u> M.S.L.	Owner's Representatives:
Name of Dam Fuller's Lake Dam County Susquehanna	NDI # PA 00073 PennDER # 58-121	Date of Inspection 27 October 1980 Weather	Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection ft. M.S.L.	Inspection Personnel: Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.:

James G. Ulinski

Recorder

Mr. Frederick Hoal

James G. Ulinski Wayne D. Lasch Jeffrey S. Maze

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS - Not Applicable

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	
OBSERVATIONS	
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	LEAKAGE

STRUCTURE TO ABUTMENT/EMBANKMENT JUNCTIONS

DRAINS

WATER PASSAGES

FOUNDATION

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS - Not Applicable

LLER'S LAKE DAM	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF OBSERVATIONS REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	E CRACKS TE SURFACES	STRUCTURAL CRACKING	VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT	TH JOINTS
Name of Dam: FU NDI # PA 00073	VISUAL EXAMIN	SURFACE CRACKS CONCRETE SURFACES	STRUCTURAL CI	VERTICAL AND ALIGNMENT	MONOLITH JOINTS

CONSTRUCTION JOINTS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

EMBANKMENT

Name of Dam FULLER'S LAKE DAM

NDI # PA 00073

OBSERVATIONS VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

SURFACE CRACKS

None observed

UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE

None observed

None observed

SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES

EMBANKMENT

Name of Dam FULLER'S LAKE DAM

NDI # PA 00073

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF OBSERVATIONS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST

The embankment has not been constructed in accordance with plans. The crest of the dam slopes down towards the spillway channel at the left abutment.

RIPRAP FAILURES

None observed

EMBANKMENT

NDI # PA 00073		
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT, SPILLWAY AND DAM	Good condition	
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	Clear seepage was noted at Sta. 1+40 at a rate of 7.5 g.p.m. The owner reported that the seepage is in the vicinity of where an old flume was located. This flume is reported to be a part of the original dam which was used for lumbering operations.	The seepage should be period- ically examined and the quantity and turbity recorded.
STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER	None observed	

*

None observed

DRAINS

OUTLET WORKS

DAM
LAKE
FULLER'S LAKE
Dam:
of
Name

NDI # PA 00073

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS OBSERVATIONS Not Applicable VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT

Intake structure as shown on the plans was not constructed.

INTAKE STRUCTURE

OUTLET STRUCTURE

Outlet structure as shown on the plans was not constructed.

OUTLET CHANNEL

Not Applicable

EMERGENCY GATE

Not Applicable

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

UNGATED SPILLWAY

DAM
LAKE
FULLER'S
Dam:
of
Name

NDI # PA 00073

OBSERVATIONS VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

CONCRETE WEIR

Concrete weir and spillway were never constructed as shown on the plans.

APPROACH CHANNEL

Beaver dam is blocking the entrance to the approach channel.

Remove beaver dam.

DISCHARGE CHANNEL

The discharge channel is heavily vegetated.

The vegetation should be cut.

BRIDGE AND PIERS

None observed

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REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

GATED SPILLWAY - Not Applicable

Name of Dam: FULLER'S LAKE DAM
NDI # PA 00073

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF OBSERVATIONS

CONCRETE SILL

APPROACH CHANNESS

DISCHARGE CHANNEL

BRIDGE AND PIERS

GATES AND OPERATION EQUIPMENT

INSTRUMENTATION

	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS				
INSTRUMENTALION	OBSERVATIONS	None observed	None observed	None observed	None observed
Name of Dam: FULLER'S LAKE DAM	VISUAL EXAMINATION	MONUMENTATION/SURVEYS None	OBSERVATION WELLS	WEIRS	PIEZOMETERS

OTHER

RESERVOIR

Name of Dam: FULLER'S LAKE DAM

NDI # PA 00073 VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

OBSERVATIONS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

Moderate slopes with good growth of ground cover and trees.

SLOPES

Sedimentation

The average depth of the reservoir is approximately 4 ft. There are no indications that sedimentation is a significant problem.

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

FULLER'S LAKE DAM Name of Dam:

NDI # PA 00073

OBSERVATIONS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

The downstream channel is heavily vegetated.

(OBSTRUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)

CONDITION

The downstream channel slope is moderate to

SLOFES

flat. The side slopes are gentle to moderate

and heavily vegetated.

APPROXIMATE NO. OF HOMES AND POPULATION

The downstream channel passes beneath two dirt township roads 1000 ft. and 2600 ft.

downstream.

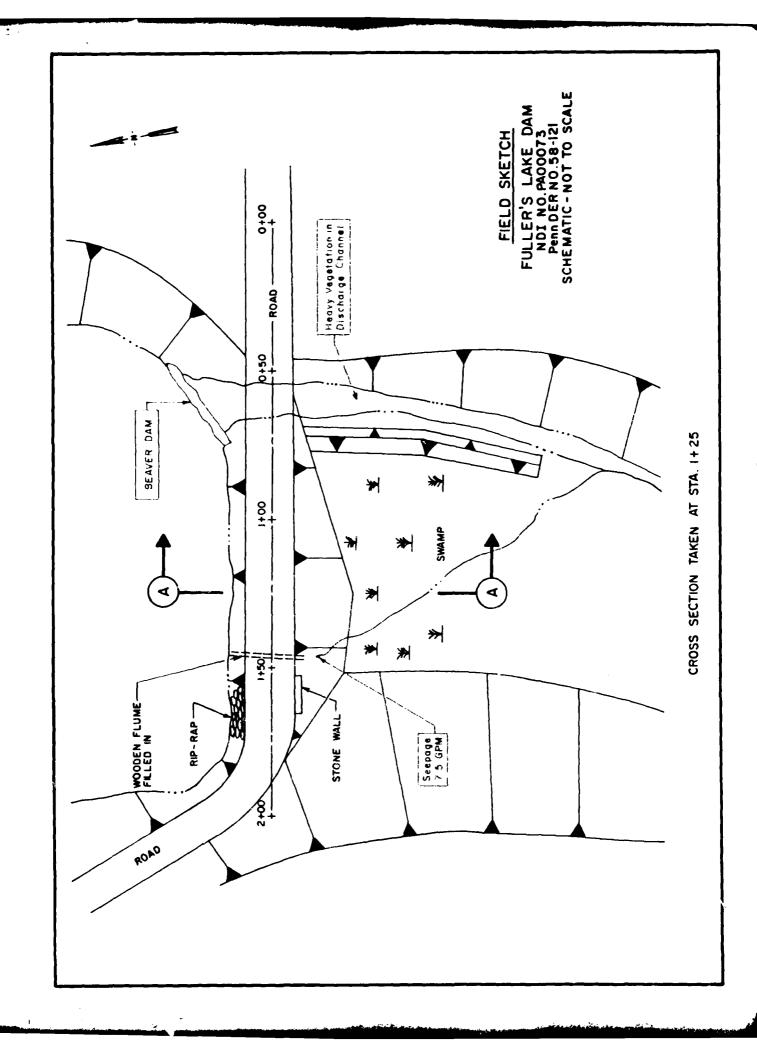
DOWNSTREAM DAMS

Page's Lake Dam (NDI # PA 00062, PennDER # 58-5) and Purdy (Stump Pond) Dam (NDI # PA 00063, PennDER # 58-11) are located down-

stream. Phase I Inspection Reports for

these dams are being prepared by Michael

Baker, Jr., Inc.



MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. FULLER'S LAKE DAM THE BAKER ENGINEERS TOP OF DAM PROFILE Box 280 TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION Beaver, Pa. 15009 27 October 1980 DATE OF INSPECTION: TOE OF DAN DOWNSTREAM, RIGHT ABUSTNEM 7400 (LOOKING STATION 1450 MIN. TOP OF DAM ELEVATION : 1539. ELEYATION - 1540. 6 FT. PROFILE DAM 0120 EFF ABUTHENT 1100 HORIZONTAL 0110 LENGTH 10 00+0 538.0 Fr ELEVATION ELEVATION (FEET MSL) ELEVATION (FEET MSL)

APPENDIX B

ENGINEERING DATA CHECK LIST

DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION ENGINEERING DATA CHECK LIST

Name of Dam: FULLER'S LAKE DAM

NDI # PA 00073

REMARKS

DAM PLAN OF

TEM

See Plate 4 of this report.

REGIONAL VICINITY MAP

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

The USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle for Great Bend, Pennsylvania was used to prepare the vicinity map which is enclosed in this report as the Location Plan (Plate 1).

The dam was probably built around 1870 to provide water power for a lumbering operation. No other information about construction on the dam is available until 1955 when Master's Construction

The reconstruction work Company began work to reconstruct the dam to specifications drawn by W.L. Lance, P.E., consulting engineer. The reconstruct was never completed. No further information is available.

See Plate 3 of this report. TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM

No information available

Note outlet work was not constructed. See Plate 3. HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC DATA

OUTLETS - PLAN

- DETAILS

See Plate 3

- CONSTRAINTS

No information available

No information available - DISCHARGE RATINGS

None available

PAINFALL/RESERVOIR RECORDS

NAME OF DAM: FULLER'S LAKE DAM	n-2
NDI • PA 00073	REMARKS
OBSIGN REPORTS	None available
GEOLGSY REPORTS	No geology reports are available for the dam. See Appendix F for the regional geology
DESIGN COMPUTATIONS HYDROLASY & HYDRAULICS DAM STABILITY SEFFACE STUDIES	No design computations are available.
MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS BORIN: RECORDS LABORATORY FIELD	None available
MIST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM	No information available
BORROW SOUPUES	No information available

Name of Dam: FULLER'S LAKE DAM

NUI # PA 00073

MONITORING SYSTEMS

REMARKS

MODIFICATIONS

were submitted by Mr. W.L. Lance, consulting engineer, a permit Reconstruction In July 1951 the owner, Frederick Hoal, applied for a permit to reconstruct the dam. After engineering plans and drawings Construction Company. Adverse weather and a contract dispute halted the work shortly thereafter and the reconstruction work began on the dam in August of 1955 by the Masters was granted in October 1953 to rebuild the dam. project never resumed.

HIGH POOL RECORDS

No information available

POST-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS

was never fully implemented, therefore, no existing or "as-built" report on the dam by the Division of Dams and Encroachments was plans of W.L. Lance were available. However, Mr. Lance's plan No detailed engineering report other than the reconstruction The latest inspection on 24 August 1965 and is available in the PennDER file. plans were available for inspection.

PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM DESCRIPTION

None reported in the information available.

REPORTS

MAINTENANCE OPERATION

RECORDS

No formal maintenance records are kept.

Name of Dam: FULLER'S LAKE DAM

NDI # PA 00073

ITEM

SPILLWAY PLAN,

No information available

REMARKS

SECTIONS, and DETAILS

ENT No information available

OPERATING EQUIPMENT PLANS & DETAILS

CHECK LIST HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC DATA ENGINEERING DATA

DRAINAGE A	AREA CHARACTERISTICS: Size: 0.95 sq. mi., mild to steep
	slopes with wooded areas
ELEVATION	TOP NORMAL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): 1537.0 ft. M.S.L.
	(61 acft.)
ELEVATION	TOP FLOOD CONTROL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): 1539.6 ft. M.S.L
	(114 acft.)
ELEVATION	MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: Unknown
ELEVATION	TOP DAM: 1539.6 ft. M.S.L. (minimum top of dam elevation)
SPILLWAY:	Irregular trapezoidal earth channel
a. b. c.	Crest Elevation 1537.0 ft. M.S.L. Type Trapezoidal channel Bottom Width 12 ft.
đ.	Top Width 67 ft.
e. f.	Location Spillover <u>Left abutment</u> Number and Type of Gates None
OUTLET WO	RKS: None
c. d.	Type Location Entrance Inverts Exit Inverts Emergency Drawdown Facilities
HYDROMETE	DROLOGICAL GAGES: None
	Type Location Records
	DN-DAMAGING DISCHARGE <u>Unknown</u>

APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPHS

DETAILED PHOTOGRAPH DESCRIPTIONS

- Overall View Overall View of Dam from Right Abutment
 Photograph Location Plan
- Photo 1 View of Crest of Dam from Right Abutment
- Photo 2 View of Crest of Dam from Left Abutment
- Photo 3 View of Upstream Face of Dam from Left Abutment
- Photo 4 View of Downstream Face of Dam from Right Abutment
- Photo 5 View of Entrance to Spillway (Note Beaver Dam at Entrance to Spillway)
- Photo 6 Close-up View of Beaver Dam at Entrance to Spillway
- Photo 7 View of Location of Seepage (Note Plush Vegetation at Lower Left of Photo)
- Photo 8 View Looking Downstream of Seepage Location (Lower Right) and Flow

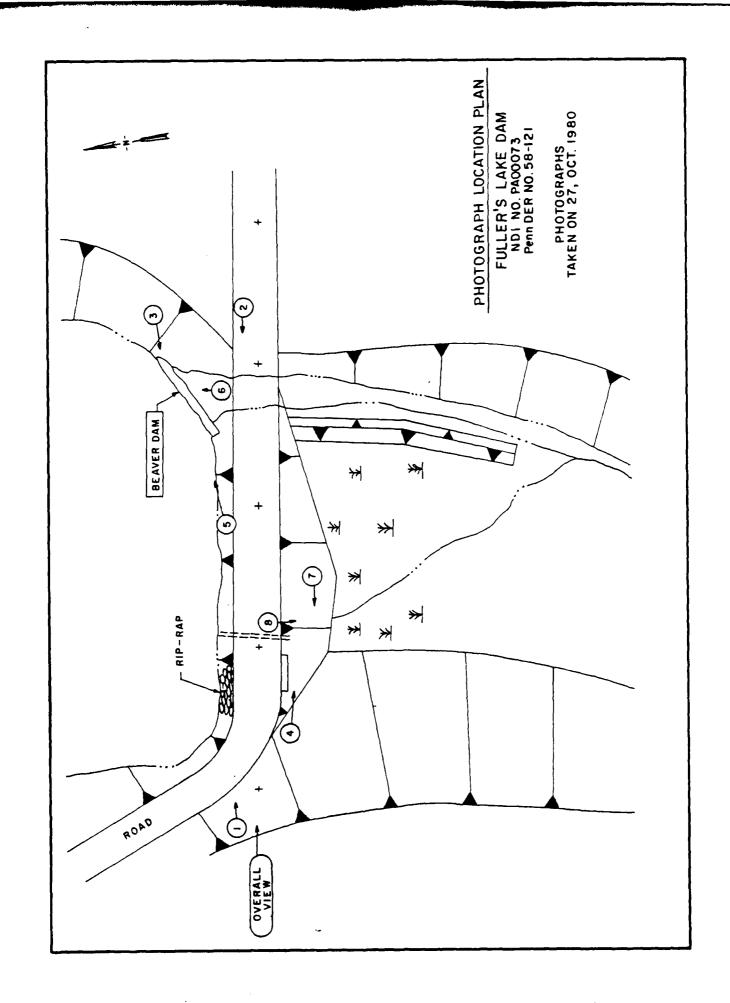




PHOTO 1. View of Crest of Dam from Right Abutment



PHOTO 2. View of Crest of Dam from Left Abutment



PHOTO 3. View of Upstream Face of Dam from Left Abutment



PHOTO 4. View of Downstream Face of Dam from Right Abutment



PHOTO 5. View of Entrance to Spillway (Note Beaver Dam at Entrance to Spillway)



PHOTO 6. Close-up View of Beaver Dam at Entrance to Spiliway

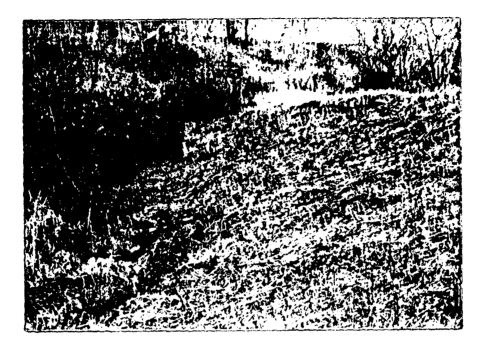


PHOTO 7. View of Location of Seepage (Note Plush Vegetation at Lower Left of Photo)



PHOTO 8. View Looking Downstream of Seepage Location (Lower Right) and Flow

APPENDIX D

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009

Subject ForeEK - ARE LAM	5.C. No
APPENDIX D - HYDECODIC AND	Sheet No at
HYPRAULIC COMPUTATIONS	Drawing No
Computed by	Date

SUBJECT	PAGE
PREFACE	٠.
HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULIC DATA BASE	1
HYDRAULIC DATA	2
DRAINAGE AREA AND CENTROID MAP	3
TOP OF DAM PROFILE AND CROSS SECTION	~ 4
SPILLWAY DISCHARGE RATING	5
100-YEAR STORM DISTRIBUTION	6
100-YEAR DISCHARGE CALCULATION	7
HEC-I CAPACITY ANALYSIS	10

PREFACE

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

The conclusions presented pertain to present conditions, and the effect of future development on the hydrology has not been considered.

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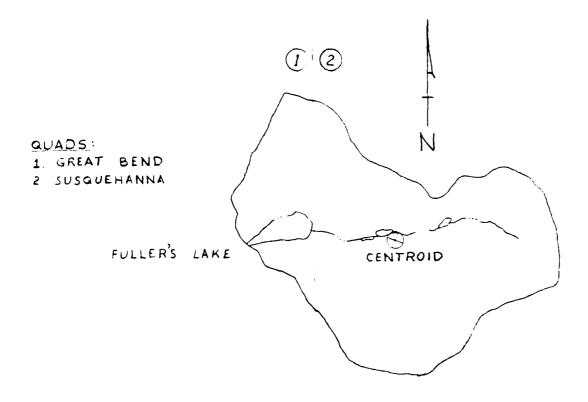
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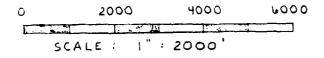
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FULLER'S LAKE DAM:
DRAINAGE AREA AND
CENTROID MAP



Subject FULLER'S LAKE DAM MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. THE BAKER ENGINEERS SECTION Box 280 WAL Computed by GUT Checked by Beaver, Pa. 15009 -TOE OF DAN 1530.9 FT. 0100 2450 05+0 (LOOKING DOWNSTREAM RIGHT ABUTHENT 7400 0440 HOFIZONTAL STATION 143 FEET STA. SPILLWAY ELEVATION = 1537.0 FT. NATURAL GROUND) -ELEVATION - 1539.6 FE STATION 1450 0130 MIN. TOP OF DAM ELEYATION - 1540. 6 FT. li SECTION PROFILE DAM 14 × FT LEFT ABUTMENT 0110 1400 HORIZONTAL 9 CROSS DAM LENGTH 0110 0420 TYPICAL 100 00+00 00+00 ELEVATION 1538.0 Fr 1540 ELEVATION (FEET MSL) 12M T337) NOITAV313

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Subject FORERS LAKE DAM S.O. No.

SPILLWAY PISCHALLE KATING Shoot No. 5 of 19

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009

Computed by Gw7 Checked by WDL Date 12-18-80

____ Drawing No. ____

SEAVER PAM REMOVED PATING CURVE BASED UPON CRITICAL FLOW OVER

SPILLWAY:

V= 19D

(CHOW, OPEN CHANNEL HYDRAULICS, P. 43)

g = 32.2 FT/SEC2

D. MEAN HYDRAULIC DEPTH FREE SURFACE TOPWIPTH T

V= MEAN FLOW VELOCITY

Q= VA

SPILL WAY ELEVATION, (FT)	FLOW DEPTH (FT)	AREA,	TOP WIDTH,	94	(FT/SEC)	(CFS)	1/29	RESERVOIR SURFACE, (FT)
1537.0	0	0	12.0	0	0	0	0	15 37.00
1537.5	0.5	8,25	21.0	.3929	3.56	29,37	0.20	1537.70
1538.0	1.0	21.75	33.0	.6591	4.61	100. 27	0.32	1538.33
1538.5	1.5	41.00	14.0	.9318	5.48	224,68	0.47	1530.97
1539.0	2.0	61.50	54.5	1.128	6.03	370.85	0.56	1539.56
1539.5	2.5	93.50	65.0	1.438	6.80	635.80	0.72	1540.22
1539.6	2.6	97.70	67.0	1.458	6.90	674,13	0.74	1540.34

BEAVER DAM IN SPILLWAY

SPILLWAY RATING

BROAD-CRESTED WEIR

C = 2,9

Q= CLHY2

L = 44 FT.

CREST ELEVATION - 1538. 4 FT.

TOP OF BEAVER DAM STORAGE (ELEV. - 1538.5 FT.) B9 AC. - FT. (FROM HEC- 1 ANALYSIS)

NORMAL POOL STORAGE (ELEV. - 1539.6 FT) 114 Ac. - FT. (FRON HEC-1 ANALYSIS)

Subject FULLERS LAKE DAM S.O. No. MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. THE BAKER ENGINEERS 100 - YEAR STORM DISTRIBUTION Sheet No. 6 of 19 Box 280 Computed by GUT Checked by WAL Date 11-25-80 Beaver, Pa. 15009 100 - YEAR RAINFALL AMOUNTS FROM TP-40: 30 MIN . 2.0 IN Z.5 /w. Z HR. 3,2 /w. 3.5 /m. 10.15 0.075 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 TIME, HRS. RRINFALL DISTRIBUTION 130 MINUTE INTERVALS - % TOTAL RE OCCURING IN EACH INTERVAL TINTERVAL NUMBERS" 16 - 25 TOTAL : 100% 72.3 5. 7 36-37 . z.4. 38-41 1, 2 MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009

Subject Ful	LERS LI	AKE DA	71	S.O. No	
				_ Sheet No of	
				Drawing No	
				Date 12-19-80	

THE INFLOW TO THE IMPOUNDMENT FOR THE 100-YEAR FLOOD WAS CALCULATED USING MATERIAL FROM "THE HYDROLOGIC STUDY - TROPICAL STORM AGNES" PREPARED BY THE SPECIAL STUDIES BRANCH, PLANING DIVISION, NORTH ATLANTIC PIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, IN NEW YORK CITY.

DRAINAGE AREA = 0.95 Sq. Mi.

D COMPUTE THE MEAN LOGARITHM

LOG (Qm) : Cm + 0.75 LOGA

LOG (Qm) = MEAN LOGARITHM OF ANNUAL FLOOD PEAKS.

A = DRAINAGE AREA Sa. FT. = 0.95 Sq. FT.

C. : MAR COEFFICIENT FOR MEAN LOG OF ANNUAL

PEAKS FROM FIG. 21 = 2.16

LOG (9m) = 2.16 + 0.75 (LOG 0.95)

= 2.1433

2) COMPUTE STANDARD PEVIATION

5 . C. - 0.05 (LOGA)

S: STANDARD PEVIATION OF THE LOGARITHMS OF THE

ANNUAL PEAKS .

C, MAP COEFFICIENT FOR STANDARD DEVIATION

FROM FIG. 22 = 0.35

A: PRAINAGE AREA SO. M. = 0.95 SQ M.

5: 0.35 - 0.05 (LOG 0.95)

= 0.3511

3 SELECT SKEW COEFFICIENT FROM FIG. 27 = 0.23

1 Log (q...) = Log (qm) + K(P,g) 5

K(P, 9) = STANDARD DEVIATE FOR A GIVEN EXCEEDENCE FREQUENCY PERCENTAGE (P) AND SKEW

> COEFFICIENT (9) FROM EXHIBIT 39 OF BEARD'S "STATISTICAL METHODS IN HYDROLOGY" = 2.501

LOG(9,00) = 2.1433 + 2.501(0.3511)

= 3.0214

9100 = 1050 CFS

USING ZERO LOSS RATES, A PEAK FLOW OF 906 C.F.S. WAS OBTAINED IN THE HEC-I ANALYSIS IF THE SNYPERS UNIT HYDROGRAPH PARAMETERS ORIGINALLY DERIVED FOR THIS BASIN WERE USER

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009 Subject FULLER'S LAKE DAM S.O. No.

100-YEAR DISCHARGE Sheet No. 8 of 19

CALCULATION (CONT.) Drawing No.

Computed by GUT Checked by WAL Date 1-5-80

THE 100-YEAR HYDROGRAPH "IS THEREFORE" COMPUTED !!
USING THE SCS PIMENSIONLESS UNIT HYDROGRAPH
APPROACH. TIME OF CONCENTRATION AND LAG TIME
ARE COMPUTED AS FOLLOWS:

TC = TIME OF CONCENTRATION = OVERLAND FLOW

TIME +

CHANNEL FLOW

TIME

OVERLAND FLOW TIME

PISTANCE = 1700 FT.

SLOPE = 1785-1720 = 3.8 %

AVERAGE FLOW VELOCITY = 0.48 FT/SEC.
(FROM FIG. 3.1, T.R. No. 55, URBAN HYL ROLOGY

FOR SMALL WATERSHEDS, SCS)

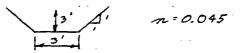
TRAVEL TIME = 3541 SEC.

CHANNEL FLOW TIME

DISTANCE = 5050 FT.

SLOPE - 1720-1537 = 3.6 %

ASSUME AVERAGE CHANNEL SIZE IS:



AVERAGE FLOW VELOCITY = V = 1.19 R43 5 12

V = 1.19 (3+3) 3 (0.036) 12

V = 3.72 FT/SEC.

TRAYEL TIME = 1357 SEC.

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009 Subject FULLER'S LAKE DATT S.O. No.

100-YEAR DISCHARGE Sheet No. 9 of 19

CALCULATION (CONT.) Drawing No.

Computed by GUT Checked by WDL Date 1-5-80

TOTAL TRAVEL TIME = To = 3,541 + 1,357 = 4,898 SEC.

LAG TIME = 0.6 Te = 0.82 HR.

WITH THE SCS PROCEDURE, A CURVE NUMBER OF TO PRODUCED A PEAK FLOW OF 1076 OF THIS VALUE IS WITHIN Z% OF THE PREVIOUSLY COMPUTED PEAK FLOW OF 1050,5 C.F.S. AND IS WITHIN THE 10% LIMIT SUGGESTED BY THE CORPS GUIDELINES.

10 01 BEAVER DAM IN 0 0.336 0.035 12 Erel 0.000 0.012 0.023 0.012 0 o, 0.006 0.006 0.006 0.024 0.024 -1538.5 71 84 17 0.006 7.306 0.024 0.024 STORM ROUTING 0.035 0.012 0.023 54 1541.5 DAM 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.057 45 - 1541 RUJEING FUR FULLERS LAKE 15.57 RUNUFF AYDROGRAPH TO UAN 2.9 1.5 1540.5 0.00% 0.00% 0.012 0.012 0.00% 2.0 100 1698 1.01. 1.01. 1.01. 1.01. 16.,3 -0.33 FLUOJ HYDRUJRAPI PACKAGE LIACELI DAN SAFETY VERSIUN JULY 1976 LAST NODFELCATION 26 FEJ 79 AJJ UPDATE Y1 L \$A 13.19 \$1 15.13 \$115.18.2 \$015.39.0 \$L \$V15.39.0 \$V 4,3,3 -1.5 8 8 H

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SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

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—INCANDILLIE AND HIDBAULE ANALYSIS OF FULLERS LAKE JAH
UNIT HYDRUGKAPH BY SCS METHUD

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4.3. 1240.3 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 5°7661 58 1540.2 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 11 100-YEAR FLOOD BOUTLES 1539.b 370.d 0.006 0.006 0.007 0.003 5.4 1541.5 RUJEING FUR FULLERS LAKE DAM 0.036 0.006 0.006 0.057 1539 224.7 38.37 1560 1541 1541 RUIJFF IYDRUGRAPH TO DAM 2 29 29 1540.5 0.006 0.006 0.012 0.323 7.0 100.3 12.62 0.035 0.035 0.035 0.041 0.041 1.37.7 2.0-cc.u-1651 1543 LLIL FLUUD HYJNAUÄRABH PACKAGE LIGU-LL DAN SAFETY VERSION JULY 1973 LAST WIDJFICATION 26 FEB TY MBJ UPJATE r4 1537 75 1537 75 01 0.01, \$6 1533 \$2 1533 \$1539 \$11539.6 01 0.057 \$41539. A2 A3 B1 4

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SUMMARY OF DAM SAFEFF AHALYSES

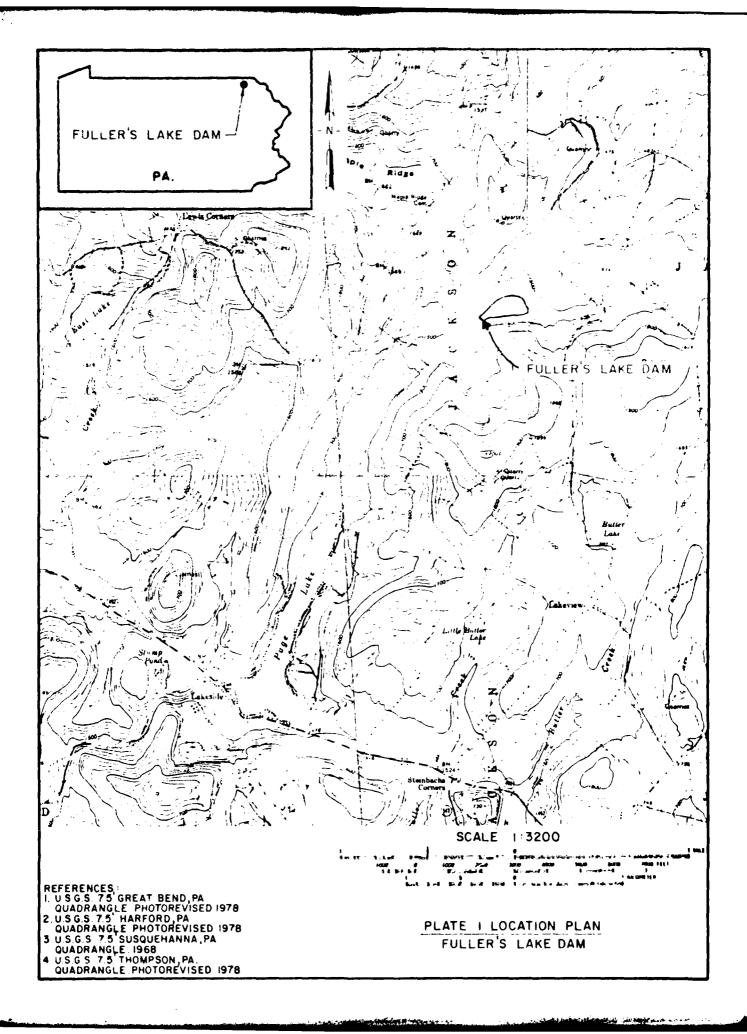
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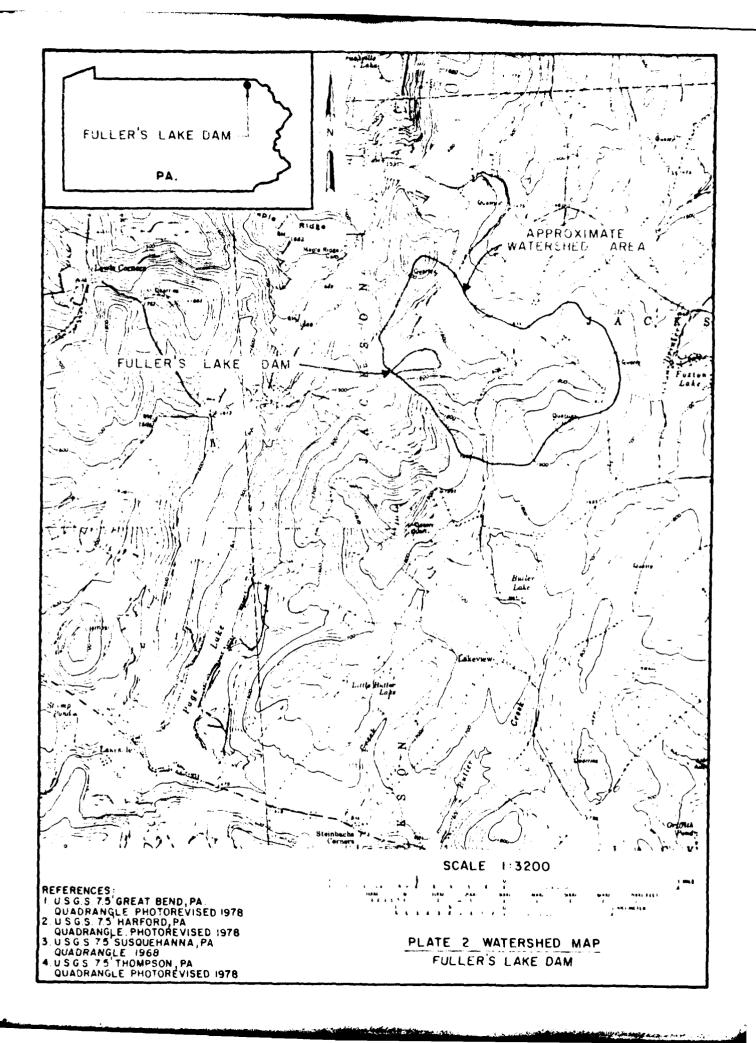
APPENDIX E

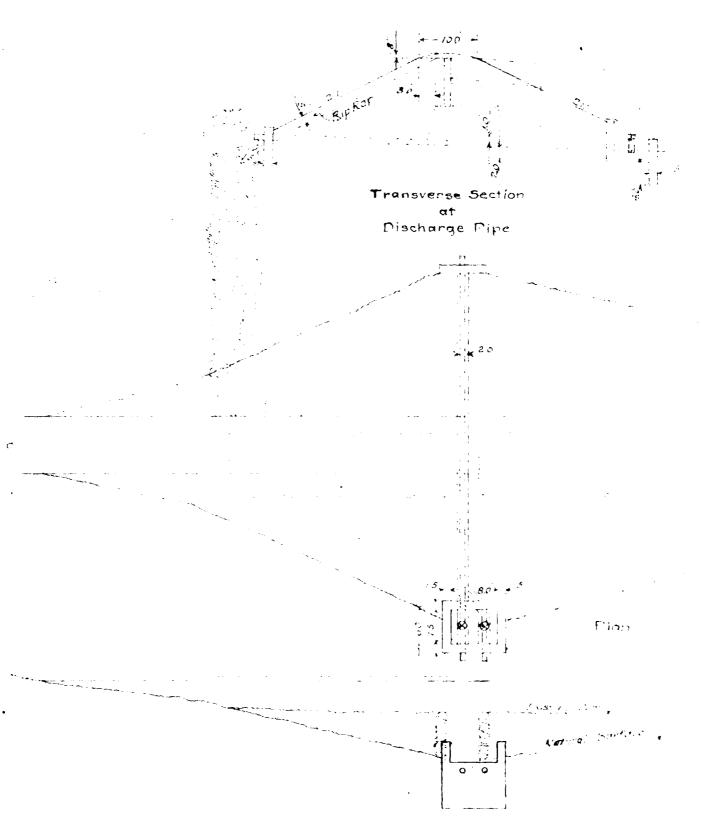
PLATES

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- Plate 1 Location Plan
- Plate 2 Watershed Map
- Plate 3 Plan, Profile, and Cross Section of Dam (1953)
- Plate 4 Plan and Profile of Spillway (1953)







Front Elevation

PLANS
OF

DAM ON MAD RUN
FOR

FREDERICK D.HOAL
SUSQUEHANNA, PA.
Scale 1=10' July 8,1953
W.L.Lance . Reg Prof. Eng. 4476
Trucksville, Pa.

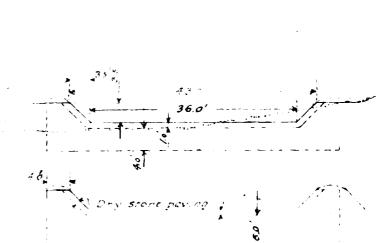


PLATE - 3

Bottom of Spillway

As 1 El / Shorte

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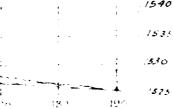
Flan of Dain Scale 1"= 40'

PLANS
OF

DAN ON MAD RUN
FOR

FREDTRICK D. HOAL
SUSQUEHANNA, PA.

Scales as shown Sept. 10.1953
W.L.Lance, Reg Drot Logart 470
Trucker He Fa



St. 1909. Channel

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PLATE - 4

No Buckley Lances

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APPENDIX F

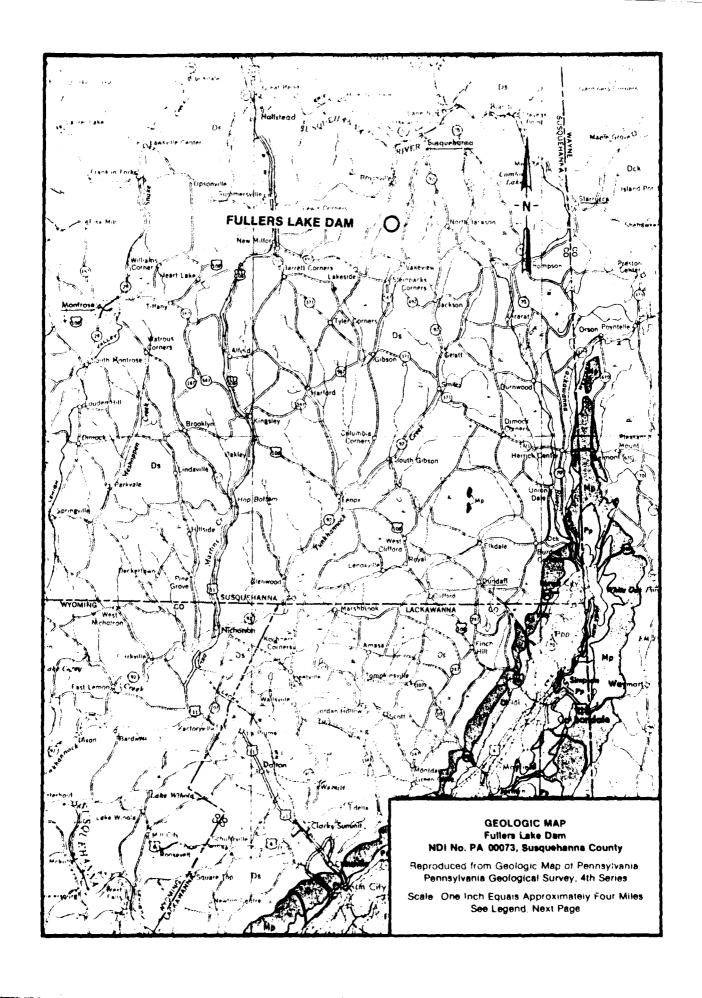
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

FULLER'S LAKE DAM NDI No. PA 00073, PennDER No. 58-121

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Fuller's Lake Dam is situated in the Glaciated Low Plateaus physiographic province. The area has undergone at least three stages of glaciation and is presently covered with Wisconsin Stage glacial deposits. According to the Soil Conservation Service's Soil Survey for Susquehanna County, the surface soils consist primarily of stoney, silt loams of the Morris-Wellsboro-Volusia association. No test boring data were available for review on this project, thus, the thickness of this overburden could not be ascertained.

Geologic references indicate that the bedrock in the vicinity of the dam consists primarily of members of the Catskill Formation in the Susquehanna Group. These are chiefly red and gray shales and sandstones of Upper Devonian age. The formation may also contain scattered, thin streaks of coal and scattered fish remains. The strata in the area were deposited in a bay or delta front environment and remain essentially horizontal after the Appalachian Uplift.



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

DEVONIAN UPPER

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA



Oswayo Formation

OSWAYO FORMATION INVESTIGATION OF THE STATE



Cattaraugus Formation

s Attacaugus Formation.
Red, gray and brown shire and sandstone with the proportion of red decreasing uers, acted to indica Visuango sands of devices and Salamaneu sandstone and congluments some limestone in Cautord and Evre country.



Conneaut Group

Alternating gray, brown, greenish and purplish shalles and sillations, includes birth took on drillers and "Chiming" and "Girard" Formations of northwest ern Prinsigrounis.



Canadaway Formation

Atternating brown shales and sandstones, includes "Portuge" Formation of north-uestern Pennsylvania.

9.0



Oswayo Formation

Brevenish and precents gray, fine and
medium grained sandstones with some
shors and scattered colour-cost tenses
includes red shifts which become more
minimizer continued. Relation to type
Oswayo not proved.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA



Catskill Formation

A ALBERTH FORTHBAUDI.
Chiefly red to brownish shales and sandstones, includes gray and greenish san istone longues salmed Elk Mountain.
Honesale Shohola, and Delaware River
in the cast.





Marine beds

DIRITHO DOUB
Gray to divide brown shales, praishockes, and sandstones, contains "Chemism," beds and Trainge Backet, that are Trainers Rock, Tuly Limestone at base.



Susquehanna Group

Barbed line is "Chiming Citskill con-ture of Second Princepleania Survey County reports barbs or Chiming' side of line



MIDDLE AND LOWER



Hamilton Group

Mahantango Formation

Manantango to innecession. Hrown to olive shale with interbedded sandstones which are dominant in places (Montebello), highly fossitiverous in upper part, contains "Centerfield coral bed" in custern Pennsylvania.



Marcellus Formation

Hack, Justic, carbonaccous shale with thick, brown sandstone (Turkey Kidges in parts of central Pennsylvania.



Onendaga Formation

Onendaga Formation Greensh bine, thin bridded shale and dark bine to black, medium bedded timestine with shale predominant in most places withdays Scienariose Limestone and Needmore Shale in central Pennsylvania and Buttermith Falls Limestone and Esupus Shale in casternmost Pennsylvania, in Lehiah Gup area includes Palmerton Sandstone and Howmanstown Chert.





Oriskany Formation

Vertinancy a certification. White to before it course grained, partly culcutions, locally conditioneratic, lossifications sandstone (Ridgleby) at the top, dark gray, excity (mastone with some interbedied shales and sandstones below (Shitter).



Helderberg Formation

Heigerberg Formation
Burk gray, and account this bedded shale
Manufact at the top, equivalent to Fact
Econ Shale and Record Frincision in the
cont dark gray, drive this bedded
townstrends timestone. (New Scalland)
with some local sandstones in the middle
and, at the lower dark gray, midwin to
thick bedded, crystalline. Function
to any analysis and shalp in places with
some chief modules.



